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**Human Rights Council**
**Thirty-fourth session**
27 February–24 March 2017
Agenda item 4
**Human rights situations that require the Council's attention**

**Albania, Andorra,* Australia,* Austria,* Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina,* Bulgaria,* Canada,* Croatia, Cyprus,* Czechia,* Denmark,* Estonia,* Finland,* France,* Georgia, Germany, Greece,* Hungary, Iceland,* Ireland,* Israel,* Italy,* Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein,* Lithuania,* Luxembourg,* Maldives,* Malta,* Montenegro,* Netherlands, Norway,* Poland,* Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania,* Slovakia,* Slovenia, Spain,* Sweden,* Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia,* Turkey,* Ukraine,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America: draft resolution**

## 34/... Situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

*The Human Rights Council,*

*Guided* by the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on Human Rights and other human rights instruments,

*Recalling* all previous resolutions adopted by the Commission on Human Rights, the Human Rights Council and the General Assembly on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, including Council resolution 31/18 of 23 March 2016 and Assembly resolution 71/202 of 19 December 2016, and urging the implementation of those resolutions,

*Bearing in mind* paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 60/251 of 15 March 2006,

*Recalling* its resolutions 5/1, on institution-building of the Human Rights Council, and 5/2, on the Code of Conduct for Special Procedures Mandate Holders of the Council, of 18 June 2007, and stressing that the mandate holder shall discharge his/her duties in accordance with those resolutions and annexes thereto,

*Stressing* the importance of following up on the recommendations contained in the report of the commission of inquiry on human rights in the Democratic People's Republic

* State not a member of the Human Rights Council



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of Korea,[1] which was welcomed by both the Human Rights Council and the General Assembly, and transmitted to the relevant bodies of the United Nations, including the Security Council,

*Deeply concerned* at the systematic, widespread and gross human rights violations in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that, in many instances, constitute crimes against humanity, and at the impunity of perpetrators, as described in the report of the commission of inquiry,

*Recalling* the responsibility of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to protect its population from crimes against humanity, and noting General Assembly resolution 71/202, in which the Assembly recalled that the commission of inquiry had urged the leadership of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to prevent and suppress crimes against humanity and to ensure that perpetrators are prosecuted and brought to justice,

*Concerned* that the precarious humanitarian situation in the country is exacerbated by the failure of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to provide humanitarian agencies with free and unimpeded access to all populations in need and by its national policy priorities that, among others, prioritize military spending over citizens' access to food,

*Acknowledging* General Assembly resolution 71/202, in which the Assembly expressed grave concern about the impact of diverting resources to advance nuclear weapons and ballistic missiles programmes on the humanitarian and human rights situation in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and emphasizing the necessity that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea respect and ensure the welfare and inherent dignity of people in the country, as referred to by the Security Council in its resolution 2321 (2016) of 30 November 2016,

*Reaffirming* that it is the responsibility of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to ensure the full enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms of its entire population, including by ensuring equal access to adequate food, as well as, among others, freedom of religion or belief, freedom of expression and freedom of association and assembly,

*Recognizing* that particular risk factors affect women, children, persons with disabilities and the elderly, and the need to ensure the full enjoyment of all their human rights and fundamental freedoms by them against neglect, abuse, exploitation and violence,

*Noting with appreciation* the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in December 2016, and urging it to implement its treaty obligations,

*Acknowledging* the participation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the second universal periodic review process, noting the acceptance by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of 113 out of the 268 recommendations contained in the outcome of the review and its stated commitment to implement them and to look into the possibility of implementing a further 58 recommendations, and emphasizing the importance of the implementation of the recommendations in order to address the grave human rights violations in the country,

*Recognizing* the important work of the treaty bodies in monitoring the implementation of international human rights obligations, and emphasizing the need for the

[1] A/HRC/25/63.

Democratic People's Republic of Korea to comply with its human rights obligations and to ensure regular and timely reporting to the treaty bodies,

*Noting* the importance of the issue of international abductions and of the immediate return of all abductees, expressing grave concern at the lack of positive action by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea since the investigations on all Japanese nationals commenced on the basis of the government-level consultations held between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Japan in May 2014, and expecting the resolution of all issues related to the Japanese nationals, in particular the return of all abductees, to be achieved at the earliest possible date,

*Noting also* the importance of dialogue for the improvement of the human rights and humanitarian situation in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,

*Noting further* the importance of the issue of separated families and the requests of the Republic of Korea for confirmation of the fate of family members, and allowing the exchange of letters, visits to their hometowns and the holding of further reunions on a larger scale and a regular basis,

*Reaffirming* the importance of States engaging fully and constructively with the Human Rights Council, including with the universal periodic review process and other mechanisms of the Council, for the improvement of their situation of human rights,

1. *Condemns in the strongest terms* the long-standing and ongoing systematic, widespread and gross human rights violations and other human rights abuses committed in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and expresses its grave concern at the detailed findings made by the commission of inquiry in its report, including:

(*a*) The denial of the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion, and of the rights to freedom of opinion, expression and association, both online and offline, which is enforced through an absolute monopoly on information and total control over organized social life, and arbitrary and unlawful State surveillance that permeates the private lives of all citizens;

(*b*) Discrimination based on the *songbun* system, which classifies people on the basis of State-assigned social class and birth, and also includes consideration of political opinions and religion, discrimination against women, including unequal access to employment, discriminatory laws and regulations, and violence against women;

(*c*) Violations of all aspects of the right to freedom of movement, including forced assignment to State-designated places of residence and employment, often based on the *songbun* system, and denial of the right to leave one's own country;

(*d*) Systematic, widespread and grave violations of the right to food and related aspects of the right to life, exacerbated by widespread hunger and malnutrition;

(*e*) Violations of the right to life and acts of extermination, murder, enslavement, torture, imprisonment, rape and other grave forms of sexual violence and persecution on political, religious and gender grounds in political prison camps and ordinary prisons, and the widespread practice of collective punishment with harsh sentences imposed on innocent individuals;

(*f*) Systematic abduction, denial of repatriation and subsequent enforced disappearance of persons, including those from other countries, on a large scale and as a matter of State policy;

2. *Urges* the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to acknowledge its crimes and human rights violations in and outside of the country, and to take immediate steps to end all such crimes and violations through, inter alia, the

implementation of relevant recommendations in the report of the commission of inquiry, including, but not limited to, the following steps:

(*a*) To ensure the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion, and the rights to freedom of opinion, expression and association, both online and offline, including by permitting the establishment of independent newspapers and other media;

(*b*) To end discrimination against citizens, including State-sponsored discrimination based on the *songbun* system, and to take immediate steps to ensure gender equality and to protect women from gender-based violence;

(*c*) To ensure the right to freedom of movement, including the freedom to choose one's place of residence and employment;

(*d*) To promote equal access to food, including through full transparency regarding the provision of humanitarian assistance so that such assistance is genuinely provided to vulnerable persons;

(*e*) To immediately halt all human right violations relating to prison camps, including the practice of forced labour, to dismantle all political prison camps and to release all political prisoners, to immediately cease the practice of the arbitrary execution of persons in custody, and to ensure that justice sector reforms provide protections for a fair trial and due process;

(*f*) To resolve the issue of all persons who have been abducted or otherwise forcibly disappeared, and their descendants, in a transparent manner, including by ensuring their immediate return;

(*g*) To ensure the reunion of separated families across the border;

(*h*) To abolish immediately the practice of guilt-by-association punishment;

3. *Recalls* General Assembly resolution 71/202, in which the Assembly expressed its very serious concern at the violations of workers' rights, including the right to freedom of association and effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining, the right to strike and the prohibition of the economic exploitation of children and of any harmful or hazardous work of children, as well as the exploitation of workers sent abroad from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to work under conditions that reportedly amount to forced labour;

4. *Reiterates its deep concern* at the commission's findings concerning the situation of refugees and asylum seekers returned to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and other citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea who have been repatriated from abroad and made subject to sanctions, including internment, torture, cruel, inhumane and degrading treatment, sexual violence, enforced disappearance or the death penalty, and in this regard strongly urges all States to respect the fundamental principle of non-refoulement, to treat humanely those who seek refuge and to ensure unhindered access to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights with a view to protecting the human rights of those who seek refuge, and once again urges State parties to comply with their obligations under international human rights law and the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the Protocol thereto in relation to persons from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea who are covered by those instruments;

5. *Stresses and restates its grave concern* about the commission's finding that the body of testimony gathered and the information received provided reasonable grounds to believe that crimes against humanity have been committed in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, pursuant to policies established at the highest level of the State for decades and by institutions under the effective control of its leadership; these crimes against

humanity entail extermination, murder, enslavement, torture, imprisonment, rape, forced abortions and other sexual violence, persecution on political, religious, racial and gender grounds, the forcible transfer of populations, the enforced disappearance of persons and the inhumane act of knowingly causing prolonged starvation;

6. *Stresses* that the authorities of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have failed to prosecute those responsible for crimes against humanity and other human rights violations, and encourages the members of the international community to cooperate with accountability efforts and to ensure that these crimes do not remain unpunished;

7. *Welcomes* General Assembly resolution 71/202, in which the Assembly encouraged the Security Council to continue its consideration of the relevant conclusions and recommendations of the commission of inquiry and take appropriate action to ensure accountability, including through consideration of referral of the situation in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the International Criminal Court and consideration of the further development of sanctions in order to target effectively those who appear to be most responsible for human rights violations that the commission has said may constitute crimes against humanity;

8. *Also welcomes* the decision of the Security Council to hold a third Council meeting on 9 December 2016, following the ones held in December 2014 and December 2015, during which the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was discussed, in the light of the serious concerns expressed in the present resolution, and looks forward to the continued and more active engagement of the Council on this matter;

9. *Commends* the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the activities undertaken to date and his continued efforts in the conduct of his mandate despite the lack of access to the country;

10. *Welcomes* the reports of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea[2] and the group of independent experts on accountability for human rights violations in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,[3] submitted to the Human Rights Council at its thirty-fourth session, which emphasized the importance of ensuring accountability for human rights violations in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;

11. *Recalls* the conclusions and recommendations made by the Special Rapporteur and the group of independent experts on accountability, and acknowledges the practical steps identified by the group of independent experts that can be taken immediately to contribute to a comprehensive approach towards accountability in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;

12. *Decides* to strengthen, for a period of two years, the capacity of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, including its field-based structure in Seoul, to allow the implementation of relevant recommendations made by the group of independent experts on accountability in its report aimed at strengthening current monitoring and documentation efforts, establishing a central information and evidence repository, and having experts in legal accountability assess all information and testimonies with a view to developing possible strategies to be used in any future accountability process;

[2] A/HRC/34/66.
[3] A/HRC/34/66/Add.1.

13. *Requests* the High Commissioner to provide an oral update on the progress made in this regard to the Human Rights Council at its thirty-seventh session with a view to submitting a full report on the implementation of the said recommendations to the Council at its fortieth session;

14. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur of the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 31/18, for a period of one year;

15. *Calls again upon* all parties concerned, including United Nations bodies, to consider implementation of the recommendations made by the commission of inquiry in its report in order to address the dire situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;

16. *Encourages* the continuing endeavours of the field-based structure of the Office of the High Commissioner in Seoul, and welcomes its regular reports to the Human Rights Council;

17. *Recalls* the report of the High Commissioner on the role and achievements of the Office with regard to the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea submitted to the Human Rights Council at its thirty-first session,[4] and invites the High Commissioner to provide regular updates on the issue to the Council;

18. *Calls upon* all States to undertake to ensure that the field-based structure of the Office of the High Commissioner can function with independence, that it has sufficient resources to fulfil its mandate, that it enjoys full cooperation with relevant Member States and that it is not subjected to any reprisals or threats;

19. *Requests* the Office of the High Commissioner to report on its follow-up efforts in the regular annual report of the Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;

20. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur to submit regular reports to the Human Rights Council and to the General Assembly on the implementation of his mandate, including on the follow-up efforts made in the implementation of the recommendations of the commission of inquiry;

21. *Urges* the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, through continuous dialogues, to invite and to cooperate fully with all special procedure mandate holders, especially the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to give the Special Rapporteur and supporting staff unrestricted access to visit the country, and to provide them with all information necessary to enable them to fulfil such a mandate, and also to promote technical cooperation with the Office of the High Commissioner;

22. *Encourages* the United Nations system, including its specialized agencies, States, regional intergovernmental organizations, interested institutions, independent experts and non-governmental organizations to develop constructive dialogue and cooperation with special procedure mandate holders, including the Special Rapporteur, and the field-based structure of the Office of the High Commissioner;

23. *Encourages* all States, the United Nations Secretariat, including relevant specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and forums, civil society organizations, foundations and engaged business enterprises and other stakeholders towards

[4] A/HRC/31/38.

which the commission of inquiry has directed recommendations to take forward those recommendations;

24. *Encourages* the United Nations system as a whole to continue to address the grave situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic in a coordinated and unified manner;

25. *Encourages* all States that have relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to use their influence to encourage it to take immediate steps to end all human rights violations, including by closing political prison camps and undertaking profound institutional reforms;

26. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur and the Office of the High Commissioner with regard to the field-based structure with all the assistance and adequate staffing necessary to carry out the mandate effectively, and to ensure that the mandate holder receives the support of the Office of the High Commissioner;

27. *Decides* to transmit all reports of the Special Rapporteur to all relevant bodies of the United Nations and to the Secretary-General for appropriate action.

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**Human Rights Council**
**Thirty-fourth session**
27 February–24 March 2017
Agenda item 3
**Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development**

**Argentina,* Australia,* Austria,* Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina,* Bulgaria,* Canada,* Chile,* Colombia,* Czechia,* Denmark,* El Salvador, Estonia,* Finland,* Haiti,* Honduras,* Iceland,* Ireland,* Luxembourg,* Mexico,* Montenegro,* Morocco,* Netherlands, Panama, Paraguay, Peru,* Philippines, Poland,* Portugal, Romania,* Slovenia, Spain,* Sweden,* Togo, Turkey,* United States of America, Uruguay:* draft resolution**

## 34/... Birth registration and the right of everyone to recognition everywhere as a person before the law

*The Human Rights Council*,

*Guided* by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

*Reaffirming* the human right of everyone to be recognized everywhere as a person before the law, which is enshrined in, inter alia, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and recalling the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness and other relevant international instruments,

*Recalling* the obligation of States to register all children, without discrimination of any kind, immediately after birth, which is an important element of the protection and realization of all human rights, as provided for in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and other relevant international instruments to which they are party,

*Recognizing* that birth registration and the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law is closely linked to the realization of all other human rights, and

* State not a member of the Human Rights Council.

therefore underlining the importance of a human rights-based approach to birth registration, based on international human rights obligations and commitments operationally directed to promoting and protecting human rights,

*Welcoming* States' commitment to leave no one behind, and recalling that the provision of legal identity for all, including birth registration, is included as the standalone target 16.9 in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development under Sustainable Development Goal 16,

*Recognizing* that the full implementation of this target will have both a direct and an indirect impact on the achievement of other targets and goals, inter alia social protection, protection in emergencies, access to financial and economic resources, the elimination of all forms of discrimination and violence against women and children everywhere, and access to quality education,

*Welcoming* the continuing efforts of the Committee on the Rights of the Child and other treaty-based bodies towards universal birth registration, such as through recommendations widely addressed to States in this regard,

*Recalling* the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the Human Rights Council in which they call upon States to ensure the registration of all children immediately after birth, and without discrimination of any kind, the most recent being Assembly resolution 71/177 of 19 December 2016 and Council resolution 28/13 of 23 March 2015,

*Recognizing* the importance of birth registration, including late birth registration and provision of documents of proof of birth, as a means of providing an official record of the existence of a person and the recognition of that individual as a person before the law, and as a critical means of preventing statelessness,

*Welcoming* the 10-year campaign to end statelessness (the "I Belong" campaign of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees), which aims to end the legal limbo of statelessness that affects millions of people around the world,

*Expressing* concern that unregistered individuals may have limited or no access to services and the enjoyment of all the rights to which they are entitled, including the rights to a name and to acquire a nationality, and rights related to health, education, social welfare, work and political participation, and taking into consideration that registering a person's birth is a vital step towards the promotion and protection of all his or her human rights, and that persons without birth registration are more vulnerable to marginalization, exclusion, discrimination, violence, statelessness, abduction, sale, exploitation and abuse, including when they take the form of child labour, human trafficking, child, early and forced marriage, and unlawful child recruitment,

*Recognizing* that free birth registration and free or low-fee late birth registration are part of a comprehensive civil registration system that facilitates the development of vital statistics and the effective planning and implementation of programmes and policies intended to promote better governance and to achieve internationally agreed development goals,

*Recognizing also* that non-governmental organizations, professional associations, media, the private sector and other members of civil society, including those involved in public-private partnerships, can also contribute to the improvement and promotion of community awareness of birth registration in a manner that reflects national priorities and strategies,

1. *Expresses deep concern* at the fact that, despite ongoing efforts to increase the global rate of birth registration, nearly one fourth of the births of the global population

of children under 5 have never been registered, according to the United Nations Children's Fund;[1]

2. *Reminds* States of their obligation to register all births without discrimination of any kind, and also reminds States that birth registration should take place immediately after birth, in the country where children are born, including the children of migrants, non-nationals, asylum seekers, refugees and stateless persons, in accordance with their national law and their obligations under the relevant international instruments, and that late birth registration should be limited to those cases that would otherwise result in a lack of registration;

3. *Reaffirms* that the provision of legal identity for all, including birth registration by 2030, can contribute to prevent, inter alia, marginalization, exclusion, discrimination, violence, statelessness, abduction, sale, exploitation and abuse, including when it takes the form of child labour, human trafficking, child, early and forced marriage, and unlawful child recruitment;

4. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on strengthening policies and programmes for universal birth registration and vital statistics development,[2] which refers to the international legal framework related to birth registration, the progress and challenges towards the universality of this right, and existing policies and programmes aimed at universal birth registration and vital statistics development;

5. *Calls upon* States to establish or strengthen existing institutions at all levels responsible for birth registration and consider the development of comprehensive civil registration systems, and the preservation and security of such records, to ensure adequate training for registration officers, to allocate sufficient and adequate human, technical and financial resources to fulfil their mandate, and to increase, as needed, the accessibility of birth registration facilities within its territory and, in accordance with relevant international law, abroad, either by increasing the number or through other means, such as mobile birth registration officials in rural areas, paying attention to the local community level, promoting community awareness and working to address the barriers faced by vulnerable groups, such as persons with disabilities, in their access to birth registration;

6. *Also calls upon* States to take all appropriate measures to permanently store and protect civil registration records and to prevent the loss or destruction of records, inter alia, due to emergency or armed conflict situations, including through the use of digital and new technologies as means to facilitate and universalize access to birth registration, and also to strengthen civil registration and vital statistics, which are key for the collection of disaggregated data for monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals;

7. *Further calls upon* States to assess the potential risk to privacy and take steps to protect individuals from discrimination and harm when determining the information included in a birth certificate, particularly details concerning origin, race, ethnicity, religion and parents' marital status, and to consider reflecting on birth certificates only minimum information, such as the child's name, gender, date and place of birth, and when available, parents' names, citizenship and addresses;

8. *Calls upon* States to protect personal information obtained through birth registration or other civil registration processes that may be used to discriminate against an individual;

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[1] See A/HRC/33/22.

[2] Ibid.

9. *Also calls upon* States to ensure free birth registration, including free or low-fee late birth registration, by means of universal, accessible, simple, expeditious and effective registration procedures, without discrimination of any kind;

10. *Further calls upon* States to raise awareness of birth registration continuously at the national, regional and local levels, including by engagement in collaboration with all relevant actors, such as national human rights institutions, the public and private sectors and civil society organizations, in public campaigns that raise awareness of the importance of birth registration for effective access to services and the enjoyment of human rights;

11. *Calls upon* States to ensure that lack of birth registration or documents of proof of birth does not constitute an obstacle to access to and the enjoyment of relevant national services and programmes, in accordance with national and international human rights law;

12. *Urges* States to identify and remove physical, administrative, procedural and any other barriers that impede access to birth registration, including late registration, paying due attention to, among others, those barriers relating to poverty, disability, gender, age, adoption processes, nationality, statelessness, displacement, illiteracy and detention contexts, and to persons in vulnerable situations;

13. *Invites* States and other relevant stakeholders to work towards ensuring universal birth registration through, inter alia, the exchange of good practices and technical assistance, including through the universal periodic review and other relevant mechanisms of the Human Rights Council;

14. *Encourages* States to request technical assistance, if required, from relevant United Nations bodies, agencies, funds and programmes and other relevant stakeholders in order to fulfil their obligation to undertake birth registration as a means of respecting the right of everyone to be recognized everywhere as a person before the law;

15. *Takes note* of the Principles on Identification for Sustainable Development, which aim to strengthen identification systems as well as to foster cooperation around the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, and invites States and other actors to consider its endorsement;

16. *Invites* relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes and other relevant stakeholders to cooperate with States in providing technical assistance, upon request, and calls upon them to ensure that persons with no birth registration are not discriminated against in any of their programmes;

17. *Recognizes* the importance of international cooperation in supporting national efforts to ensure universal birth registration, including the exchange of good practices and technical assistance;

18. *Requests* the High Commissioner to identify and actively pursue opportunities to collaborate with the United Nations Statistics Division and other relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, as well as other relevant stakeholders, in order to strengthen existing policies and programmes aimed at universal birth registration and vital statistics development, and to ensure that they are based on international standards, taking into account best practices, and are implemented in accordance with relevant international human rights obligations;

19. *Also requests* the High Commissioner to prepare, in consultation with States, United Nations agencies and organs, civil society and other relevant stakeholders a report on best practices and specific measures to ensure access to birth registration, particularly for those children most at risk, marginalized and living in situations of conflict, poverty, emergency and vulnerability, including children belonging to minority groups, children

with disabilities, indigenous children, and children of migrants, asylum seekers, refugees and stateless persons, taking into account the commitment to implement target 16.9 of the Sustainable Development Goals, and to submit the report to the Human Rights Council at its thirty-ninth session;

20. *Decides* to consider this issue in accordance with its annual programme of work.